

MAINE FARMER AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

[E. HOLMES, EDITOR]

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AGRICULTURAL.

From the New England Farmer.

HON. JUDGE STRONG'S ADDRESS,
Delivered before the Worcester Ag. So. Oct. 9, 1833.

(Continued.)

AGRICULTURE, then, in its improved state, is to cultivate the earth so as to obtain the greatest number and quantity of useful products. To do this successfully, something more than mere labor is necessary. There should be judgment, experience, science. The crops of the farmer are the result of a process of nature called vegetation. A vegetable derives its nourishment from the earth, water, air, heat, and light. It is only a portion of the earth, however, which affords nourishment to plants. It is supposed by geologists that the greater part of what is called the crust of the earth, that portion which is commonly called dirt or earth, is produced entirely by the pulverization of different kinds of rocks. This substance of itself, and unmixed with any other substance, the result of the decomposition of any one species of rock alone, will not afford any nourishment to plants. It is only by means of what is called vegetable mould, the production of the continued decay of vegetable matter, and the mixture of this vegetable mould with the different species of pulverized rocks with each other, that any food for plants is obtained. This vegetable mould, of so much importance in agriculture, and so greatly increasing the fertility of land in new countries covered with forests, is of considerable depth. The leaves have been falling from the trees for ages; and these, with other vegetables which may grow upon the surface, have been constantly decaying and annually adding to the depth of that rich vegetable mould which is the means of the future farmer's abundant crops. This is the reason that the lands of new countries covered with dense forests, when first cleared are always fertile. After this vegetable mould is exhausted, as it is with respect to most lands in this vicinity, the skill of the farmer consists principally in procuring a substitute, by means of the various kinds of manure. The manure which is procured from animals, will furnish but a small portion of what may be necessary to the proper and skilful cultivation of a farm. This manure from animals should not be used in its raw state, or in its full strength; but should be thoroughly mixed with other substances in the formation of the various kinds of compost manure, so as greatly to increase the quantity, and also improve the quality. In making the most, then, of the manure from animals, and the various substances within his reach, to increase to the greatest practicable extent this very important article of compost

manure, the farmer will need judgment, experience, and to a certain extent science.—Great advantages may also be gained by the judicious, skillful and scientific farmer, by a mixture of the different soils upon his farm; and this to a certain extent will answer the purpose of manure. Some portions of his farm are comparatively barren by reason of an excess of one kind of soil and a deficiency of another. In other portions, the comparative quantities of the same soils are the reverse; and, by correcting these inequalities and restoring the proper proportions, the productiveness and comparative fertility of both portions will be greatly increased. To do this understandingly and successfully, the farmer should know where these inequalities exist and what are the proper proportions to afford the necessary corrective. Here, then, will be the most abundant scope for the judgment, experience and science, even, of the farmer. Much, also, of the success of the farmer, will depend upon his knowledge of the adaptation of the different portions of his premises to different crops; to what extent particular crops will exhaust the vegetative powers of the soil, and a judicious rotation of crops. By proper knowledge and skill in these particulars the farmer will be enabled to keep up the vegetative powers of the soil for a much longer period; and derive greater advantages from this power, while it lasts. I trust I have shown enough to make it clearly appear that it is not labor, merely, simple industry, which can make a good farmer.—There must be a mind in active operation, judgment, skill, experience, science.

Having thus treated briefly of the importance of agriculture, and stated some of the requisite qualifications of a good farmer, I will proceed to consider the importance of agricultural societies. Are agricultural societies useful?—Are sufficient advantages derived from them to individuals and the community, to compensate for all the trouble and expense of their operations? Might not the farmer, by staying at home without the aid of any society, by proper observation, reading and enquiry, make the same or greater improvement? In answer to these interrogatories, I will endeavor to show that agricultural societies are not only useful but highly useful, by two different modes of proof. First, from their nature and tendency; and secondly, by the effects actually produced by them. And first, as to their nature and tendency: The farmers, from necessity, are scattered over the country, at some distance from each other; and though they have intercourse with those in the immediate vicinity and in the same town, and sometimes to a greater distance; and by conversation with them, and their own observation, may make some improvements in the mode of managing their farms; yet the field of observation and knowledge is necessarily narrow when compared with the whole extent of a country. An improvement in raising some particular product may be known and practiced in one section of the country for years, and the knowledge of it travel but a short distance from the place where it originated. But if there is a meeting of farmers for the special purpose of improvement in agriculture, each year, from every part of the country, this improvement

will be the subject of conversation, and the knowledge of it will rapidly spread into every part of the country. The great utility of these societies, however, and of all associations of men to accomplish important objects, is to excite a spirit of emulation; of commendable rivalry; to excite in the farmer (which is frequently necessary to be excited) ambition and pride of character, as a farmer. This latter object cannot fail to be effected by a society having annual meetings. The mere circumstance of a great number of men meeting together to promote an important object, has this effect upon an ingenuous and well regulated mind. The *ESPRIT DU CORPS*, the spirit of the association is produced; and no man whose mind is susceptible of pride and ambition, and who has any claims to the character of a respectable farmer, can go home from such a meeting of farmers without forming resolutions of improvement. He sees the subject in a new light. It assumes an importance in his eyes which it never did before. He has been accustomed to consider himself as a kind of isolated being upon his farm, necessary to attend to it to be sure, to furnish subsistence to himself and family, but of no farther importance. He now sees himself to be a member of a numerous and respectable association, all engaged heart and hand to promote improvements in farming.—These improvements themselves appear of new and additional importance in his eyes. He feels elevated in his own opinion; his relative importance is increased; and he has new views altogether, not only of farming, but of the comparative respectability of the employment. Is all this nothing? Is it no point gained to inspire the farmer with such views and feelings as these? Those who are acquainted with human nature; those who know the proper means of directing the human character, and the secret of developing the powers and faculties of men, in such a manner as to operate with the greatest intensity to the accomplishment of great results, will answer these interrogatories in the negative. Yes, it is almost every thing in the accomplishment of great objects of improvement to collect men together and bind them in an association for that purpose. They see and hear and know new things; and see and hear and learn them in such a manner as not to forget them; in such a manner as to make an indelible impression; and to have a practical influence upon their conduct. The farmer who, when at home on his own farm, and when comparing it with his neighbor's thinks he does pretty well, and enjoys that self-complacency which is so pleasing to the mind, and which is so readily indulged, without examining with too nice a scrutiny his claims to participate in a feeling which affords him so much pleasure,—when he comes to see and hear and learn what others have done, how much greater improvement they have made, and how far short he falls of what may be done, his self-complacency vanishes. He feels a momentary sense of mortification; and, then, with that elasticity of mind which appropriately belongs to an enterprising and ambitious man, in the next moment he resolves, that for the future no one shall go beyond him in any practical improvements which industry and enter-

prise can accomplish. When at home he thinks he has good horses, good cows, good oxen, good sheep and good swine. When he comes here and sees the animals of these various descriptions which you show him, he finds that his home ideas of excellence were quite limited, and goes back with the determination that, as soon as it is practicable, the stock upon his farm shall bear a closer resemblance to those which he sees here. A well regulated agricultural society not only furnishes information to its members at their annual meetings, but is the means of collecting and distributing knowledge upon the subject of agriculture throughout the whole community. The publications which are from time to time made by these societies, and distributed among the members and others,—as also the periodicals devoted to the improvement of agriculture which spring up, which are brought into existence and supported by the emulation, zeal and ardor for improvement, which is raised and continued by the operations of these societies,—diffuse information upon this important subject extensively, and greatly promote the interests of agriculture. Every new discovery, every successful experiment, every useful hint or suggestion from any quarter, every valuable essay found in domestic or foreign journals are here collected, and at stated periods laid before the farmer for his guidance and instruction. The spirited farmer, seeing the details of successful experiments made by others is encouraged to make experiments himself; and, when successful, or if they afford useful information, they also are published for the benefit of others.—The nature and tendency, therefore, of these associations, if managed as they ought to be, if carried on with judgment and spirit, is to excite emulation in the members and others, and to diffuse information upon the subject over the whole community, and cannot fail to have an extensively beneficial effect. Such I believe to be their usual operation.

I was also to show the utility of agricultural societies from the effects actually produced by them. And, here, I can only direct your attention to the various improvements in agriculture in this country, which it seems to me are in a great measure, if not entirely owing to the existence and efforts of this society. I would inquire of the members of this society, those of them who are practical agriculturists, whether they do not perceive its beneficial effects upon their own farms, upon the farms of their neighbors, and throughout the country generally, so far as their observation extends. Swamps are drained, old worn-out pastures ploughed up, enriched by tillage a few years, and laid down anew—bushes mowed in pastures—belts of useless weeds and brush around tillage fields are less frequent—more stone walls made—cobbles removed from tillage grounds—more pains taken to cultivate the rich upland grasses, and substitute them for the much less valuable water grasses; the quantity increased and quality improved of almost every article of tillage; in some instances new and useful products have been introduced; valuable fruit trees increased in number, and new varieties introduced; great improvement made in farming tools; the stock of the various animals kept by the farmer unquestionably improved; great advantages gained by a judicious rotation of crops; manure, that great desideratum of agriculture in cultivating our lands, where the original, vegetable, virgin mould, has long since been exhausted, has been increased in quantity and improved in quality; and various modes of making compost manure have been adopted; important improvements made in dairying and the feeding and fattening of cattle; farm houses and other

buildings improved: In short, it has essentially altered the appearance of your farms, making them more beautiful to the eye, more useful to the owners, increasing the means of your subsistence; and though last, not least, it has diffused abroad a spirit of improvement and ambition, a professional pride, if I may be allowed to apply the expression to the employment of a farmer, which affords a propitious augury, and a sure pledge of still farther and greater improvements.—I will now notice a few considerations which should operate as encouragements, and subjects of congratulation to the New England farmer. That sense of degradation, or disgrace, which in most countries does now attach, and which once did attach to a certain extent in this country to the employment of the practical farmer, to the man who with his own hands labors in the cultivation of the soil, has, here, entirely passed away. The employment has become what it always should have been, respectable. It stands upon the same footing with every other occupation or employment in our happy community. Why should it not be so? What man among us is better entitled to the character of respectable than the industrious, active, enterprising and intelligent TEOMAN? a man who owns the land on which he lives in fee, to him and his heirs for ever, and is not obliged to pay tribute for the use of it to any one in the shape of rent, service, rent charge, rent rack, or any other rent: who can look around upon his many acres, covered with the various and rich products of agriculture, brought into existence by his own industry, and say, this belongs to me and my children, and my children's children: and will descend from generation to generation with my name and blood. Another subject of congratulation to the New England farmer is that he is not only free himself, but his laborers and all those about him, are free. I do not mean here to touch the question of the lawfulness of slavery, the natural, moral or political rights of one human being to enslave another, a subject which in another portion of the Union occasions considerable excitement; and, even here, some few individuals manifest whist I cannot but consider an indiscreet zeal respecting it. It seems to me that we are not authorized to touch the question of private property in slaves. We have entered into the most solemn compact, the Constitution of the United States, that we will not interfere between the master and his slave, or do anything to impair his right of property therein.—But, surely, we may be permitted to congratulate ourselves that we are free from this great moral curse, for such it undoubtedly is to any people, where it is allowed to prevail. Without noticing the cruelties which are said to be practised in the slave holding states; and which, probably, are greatly exaggerated; the very position of the master with respect to his slave is calculated to impair his virtue, and bring out in bold relief, all the evil propensities of his nature. Power over the life or liberty of a human being is not favorable to virtue. The distinction between the laboring class, and other classes not only by their being of a different color, but also in a degraded condition, effectually precludes the superior class from all labor; and necessarily prevents them to a great extent from that activity both of body and mind, so essential to a healthy condition of both. The slave labors by compulsion. He has no interest in the success or produce of his labor.—Such a subsistence as his master may think it his interest to furnish him to keep him in a vigorous and healthful state, to enable him to perform the greatest quantity of labor, is secure to him. This he will receive whether he la-

bors little or much. The slave is interested, therefore, to do as little as possible; and generally nothing but the vigilant eye of the overseer, and the occasional use of the whip, will enable the master to procure from his slave even a moderate quantity of labor. This, however, is not the greatest evil of slavery. That slave labor is dearer than free labor, that it exposes the master to many troubles and inconveniences, that it creates a distinction between different classes of men repugnant to the best feelings of the human heart, that it exposes the owner at times to serious alarm and apprehension, and disturbs the peace and quiet of families—these are evils. But the greatest evil of slavery is the moral effect upon both classes, the masters and the slaves. As I have before said, power over the life and liberty of a human being is not favorable to virtue. The tendency is to nourish pride, cruelty, hard-heartedness, and to diminish and sink into the shade all the mild, affectionate, and sympathetic feelings of our nature. The very position of master and slave creates a diversity of interest, and, to a certain extent, an hostility of feelings. Though there are many commendable and honorable exceptions in both classes, the necessary tendency of this unnatural state, and the actual operation upon the greater number of those who are exposed to its influence are such as I have stated. How different is your situation? Free yourselves, you have none but freemen around you. Their labor is voluntary. You have no right, nor is it necessary to resort to any mode of coercion. They labor cheerfully. It is their interest so to do.—Their interest and yours are identical. Well, then, may you congratulate yourselves that you are free from this great evil—this increasing, and it is too much to be feared this irremediable evil of slavery.

[To be continued.]

THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 31, 1834.

BURNT TONGUE.

This disease which we mentioned in our last, and for which we gave recipes, has become very prevalent in this and some other sections of the State. It is undoubtedly an epidemic, as it attacks those which have not been near or exposed to those suffering with it. Hogs, horses and cows, all have it.

At first it appears like a blister upon the tongue or in black patches upon the lips. The animals appear sluggish, drool and eat hay with difficulty; sometimes they refuse all nourishment and seem averse to drinking. Water, whether cold or warm when drank brings on an ague fit; and they tremble and shiver exceedingly. Some of the horses have been attacked in the feet. A swelling and eruption commences at the top of the hoof, accompanied with evident pain and soreness.

We have treated one case of this kind successfully by washing the feet with warm soap suds—then by a weak solution of chloride of lime and a bandage soaked in pigs foot oil. A very weak solution of oil of vitriol used as a wash, has been successful in those cases where it has been tried. Physic of some nature should be freely used.

The Haverhill Gazette states that the dis-

case of black or burnt tongue prevails to a great extent in that vicinity, and that several valuable horses have died of it.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Our readers will recollect that we mentioned last summer that Steam Boat Navigation might be very easily established from Readfield, through this village to Gardiner on the Kennebec river, by connecting the Ponds, erecting dams and locks. Nature has done most of the digging and given a large and bountiful supply of water for the purpose. A part of the rout was surveyed in 1827 by some of the U. States Engineers, it being on the contemplated rout of the Kennebec and Androscoggin Canal, and although no estimate was made by them of the costs of the necessary work and constructions, yet they fully demonstrated the practicability of the plan, and recommended it as being a public convenience. Mr. Sheldon of Gardiner, who has paid much attention to the costs and necessary expenses attendant on works of this nature, has very obligingly furnished us with a communication upon this subject which we herewith publish, and recommend it to the attention of those who are more immediately concerned. He estimates that \$6450 will carry the Canal from this town to the New Mills or iron works dam in Gardiner, and then throws in \$6550 more for contingent expenses, certainly a large allowance. Let us first get the passage from this town and Readfield to the Iron works, and suppose it costs \$10,000, surely that sum might be raised on the rout and the canal put into operation forthwith. To the good people of Gardiner this is a project worth considering, more especially if a dam should be built at Augusta, and thereby enable that town to take a liberal share of the milling and manufacturing now carried on in the first named town. In any case, the object is important to all on the rout, and indirectly to the surrounding country. Such an undertaking in some other States would be merely a morning's job, but with us it is otherwise, and as there must be a good deal of talking—calculating and cyphering upon the subject, we beg leave to call attention to it in order that the preliminary movements of that kind may be despatched and actual operations begin the sooner.

GARDINER, January 17, 1833.

Mr. HOLMES--

Dear Sir—Subjoined I send you an abstract of the measurements of the difference in elevation between Winthrop South Pond and Kennebec river—surveyed by the U. S. Engineer in 1807—with the substance of the Engineer's recommendation in relation to the necessary works at the different points, on the line of survey. No estimate of cost is introduced in the Reports, but I am enabled from other sources to make estimates which will not prove to be wide from the actual cost.—The estimate of the locks is for constructions of wood, which would be the most economical, and if the work should be undertaken by a private concern and not by government, would be preferable on account of their superior economy.

From the South Pond to Winthrop Great Pond the descent is 5 feet. A dam and lock recommended.

Cost of dam	\$400
" lock	300

descent 5 feet, cost	
Outlet of Winthrop pond to Cram's Mill pond, 2 locks and 2 dams, 19 feet Descent at Cram's Mills, 2 locks, 15 do 2000 feet of canal at same place, about From Cram's mills to Iron Works Dam, 2 locks,	1800 750 1000 600 600
Two low dams	12 feet
Removing loose rocks in the bed of the stream at different places, about	1000
	<hr/>
The descent from Iron Works dam to Kennebec river at low water is Total descent to Kennebec River	134 feet 185 feet
The Engineer recommended that no attempt be made to continue the locks from the Iron Works to Kennebec River, but that the improvements terminate there, or that a rail-road and inclined plane be used for descending to the River. The distance is little over a mile; and the estimated cost for rail-road and inclined plane with necessary apparatus, about	\$12000
From Winthrop to Iron Works as above estimated at	6450
To which add, if you please, for contingencies	6550
dollars more, and you have a grand total of	<hr/> \$25000
Or if you choose to terminate the improvements at the Iron Works, and from thence make a good macadamised road to the wharves, 15 or 20,000 dollars will be doubtless sufficient to cover the whole cost.	

Respectfully yours, P. SHELDON.

For the Maine Farmer.

UTILITY OF PREMIUMS.

MR. HOLMES—Whatever is done or executed by man in a worldly point of view, should tend to ameliorate and better his condition or that of others. Does the awarding Premiums at our cattle shows tend to this desirable end?—If proper care be taken not to award them, for instance, on a highly pampered beef ox, fattened without regard to expense; and also, as it regards every other article, I have no hesitation in saying that they are one among the many means of benefitting our race. To award them, however, on articles that none but the rich can furnish, on account of their expense, would be only to invite them to bring about what could not be followed or imitated by others less favored by fortune. Premiums should therefore in my opinion, be awarded on articles, crops, &c. within the reach of almost all the community, with a due regard to expense in producing. In this way who does not see that a young lady who brings to our exhibitions some valuable articles wrought by her own hands, on which she obtains a premium, must make a better wife than she who spends her time shuffling at a dancing school to the sound of Cuff's fiddle.

Which of these two characters would a wise man prefer for a partner? Now it may be that the premium has induced the former to abandon her amusements and attend to useful employments. So it may be with others. I may, for instance, be inclined to idleness, and somewhat apt to think that I know all that is or can be known, particularly on the subject of agriculture; but by looking into the Farmer and there reading what others have done, and what they know; and by attending to agricultural exhibitions, and seeing who bear away the premiums I learn that I am not perfect in knowledge. I also learn that the individuals who do these things are generally the laborious and practical part of the community—men who are not wealthy, but are inclined to read and call to their aid the experience of others, and join it with industry and economy. I find that they do their business without alcohol to craze and injure themselves, and others whom they employ. It shows me that there is a thing or two to be learned yet. It induces me to drive

off sloth and to banish idleness; and as man is an imitative being, I shall be tempted to try to raise as much, and to improve my stock as much, and to follow the example of my industrious neighbor instead of the idler.

We are in fact, as a community, highly indebted to those industrious characters who receive our agricultural society's premium, because they shew us of what we are ignorant and in what we are careless; and we are also indebted to the societies, and especially to the Legislature, which has wisely aided all who are awake to the subject. It is not impossible that these societies and premiums will stimulate our country to raise and manufacture silk enough for its use, and thereby save the millions that are sent out of it. I instance this one thing only among the many that premiums will promote and advance. S.

From the New England Farmer.

BURNED TONGUE IN HORSES.

MR. FESSENDEN—I have seen several communications of late of a disease in horses called BURNED TONGUE. This disease occurred in the neighborhood of Boston in the year 1820: it has prevailed much at the South. There appeared at that time an article in the Baltimore American, and copied into the Boston Commercial Gazette, Jan. 7, 1820, on the subject, of the following tenor: The first symptoms that some horses show, is pain in the act of swallowing, this is when the disease commences in the throat. In others it begins nearer the end of the tongue, and in these, the first symptom is a willingness to eat, but unable on account of the pain, with considerable slobbering and adhesive saliva. On looking into the mouth, the tongue will be blistered, or the blister may have come off, and the tongue appear extremely sore. In some cases the lips and cheeks swell, but if no other symptoms occur, the disease is not alarming, but will give way to the mouth wash.

In some subjects of its attacks, the system becomes more generally affected; the horse is feeble, his pulsation low, and instead of 40, not more than 34 pulsations in a minute. An obstruction in the bowels, i. e. the horse may not have more than one or two passages, or perhaps none through the night; when these symptoms appear, give him according to the size, a pint or three half pints of raw flax-seed oil, or one bottle of castor oil; if in 24 or 30 hours after it is given, it should not begin to operate, it must be repeated; let him drink as usual.—The best feed is chopped rye, shorts, or bran made into a slop; if he will not take this, scald oats so that they may be soft to his mouth; some will eat hay, rather than any other food.

"The wash I use is alum and saltpetre, each an ounce, vinegar a pint, honey half a pint, the mouth to be cleansed two or three times a day, with a swab dipp'd in the mixture, introducing it as far up the mouth as convenient; in some cases I have taken blood, but could not perceive that it produced any effect.

About the time stated as above, I had two horses affected with the symptoms first stated in the above extract. I used the wash as recommended, and gave bran as above directed, and some hay; by persevering in this remedy my horses recovered: another remedy was recommended, viz:

"Dissolve 2 ounces of copperas and 2 ounces of alum in a pint of strong vinegar, swab the mouth and tongue with the solution, until the disease is removed; then dissolve honey and alum in vinegar and use it in the same way to heal the tongue."

Yours, A SUBSCRIBER.
January 15th, 1834.

From the Northern Farmer.
PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Why has the doctrine so generally prevailed in New England and New York that farmers and mechanics need no other education than that which may enable them to perform the labor of their respective callings, read their Bible, and perhaps a political newspaper; write their names, keep legible accounts, and when necessary write a common promissory note?

Why should farmers voluntarily submit to such degradation? Why, consider themselves as shut out by the nature of their employments, from the privilege of acquiring such a stock of knowledge and general information, as will elevate them to an equality with the professional classes? Is there any thing degrading in diligent, persevering, useful labor? Far from it. Nothing more exalts the character of an individual, than self-denial and voluntary hardship: and nothing should more entitle him to the confidence of the community. Farmers actually hold the political, as well as the physical power of the country; and why do they not exercise it? The cause of all this may be found in the erroneous sentiments so prevalent among the farmers, that education is not necessary for them: as soon therefore as a farmer's son has received an education he deserts his **CASTE** for a profession; and at the present day, most probably leaves a sure independence, to become the mere hanger-on to the skirts of some profession, already too much crowded, (if he should happen to be a conscientious man,) to afford him a livelihood. The time is, we hope, rapidly approaching, when a scientific and thorough education will not disqualify a man to be a farmer, or a mechanic. A reform in our schools and colleges is demanded by the very nature of our political institutions. Such a system is required by the interests of the nation, that while it affords to the pupil the same instruction in science and morals with the present one it shall also perfect its physical powers, and render him active, laborious, persevering and efficient. Such should be the character of all our educated men; and such should be the education of all our citizens. This state of things, though yet distant, it is believed can in no way be so rapidly hastened to its consummation, as by the universal introduction of manual-labor schools, for our sons; for the rich as well as the poor; and by giving a thorough, scientific and useful education to our daughters, instead of a trifling and fashionable one. The following sentiments on public education are copied from the Phil. Lib.

"We have stated that we thought a system of education which would go no further than the day schools of New England, both unrepudiated and utterly inefficient; unrepudiated, because children, to lose the follies of aristocratical pretensions on the one hand, and the abject submissions of poverty on the other, must be clothed, fed and treated alike; and inefficient, because half a dozen hours daily schooling will not train a child to be a virtuous, high-minded, cultivated republican: more especially if that schooling be discontinued at eleven or twelve years of age from the necessities of the parents.

"We now proceed to inquire, whether, in public schools, children ought to be taught something more than abstract science and **BOOK LEARNING**, as it is popularly called; whether children, even while their literary and scientific education is most carefully superintended, may not contribute towards their own support for the present, while they learn some trade or occupation that shall render them independent for the future,

"We are decidedly of opinion, that unless

this be done, the system will be very incomplete, and very unnecessarily expensive.

"We, of republican America, have hitherto, in education, as in many other things, followed the example of aristocratical Europe. We have learned indeed to do without a king, but we have not learned that we can do without an idle, privileged class, to consume the producer's surplus. We shall still assert, (in practice if not in words,) that "they who think must govern those who toil." We have discovered that a plain citizen does very well for a President, and that we may dispense with an hereditary succession and with court etiquette, without producing anarchy or revolutionary horrors.—But we have yet to learn that the same man can be producer and consumer; the same man be mechanic and legislator, practical farmer and President.

"We have yet to learn that the world can go on without two distinct classes, one to ride and the other to be ridden; one to roll in the luxuries of life and the other to struggle with its hardships. We have yet to learn how to amalgamate these two classes; to make of man, not fractions of human beings, sometimes mere producing machines, sometimes mere consuming drones, but integral republicans, at once the creators and employers of riches, at once masters and servants, governors and governed.

"How can this most desirable and most republican amalgamation take place? By uniting theory to practice, which has too long been separate. By combining mechanical and agricultural, with literary and scientific instruction. By making every scholar a workman and every workman a scholar. By associating cultivation and utility, the productive arts and the abstract sciences.

"Such a change would be, in every respect, most beneficial. The roughness and ignorance of the mere laborer would be removed, the pedantry and pretensions of the mere scholar rubbed off. The one would not be oppressed by toil, nor the other rendered dyspeptic by continued sedentary employment. The mind would not be cultivated at the expense of the body; nor the body worn down, to the injury and neglect of the mind.—There would be but one class; that of human beings; occupied as human beings ought to be, alternately, in physical labor and in mental culture.

"Let us not say that such an amalgamation is impossible. That would be to declare, that republicanism is impossible. In Europe it was thought impossible for the chief magistrate of a nation [there called a king] to maintain his authority, or make it respectable in the eyes of other nations, except by entrenching himself behind ridiculous court forms, and stiff feudal etiquette. But Jefferson broke the spell. He rode unattended to the hotels of the foreign ambassadors, fastened his horse at the door, transacted the business of the nation as a private individual would the affairs of the family, and left the astonished representatives of royalty in equal admiration of the dignity and courtesy of the man, and wonder at the republican simplicity of the citizen.

"Every man and woman ought to be able when necessity requires, to support themselves by the labor of their hands. It does not follow that all must at all times support themselves: but all should be able to do it. The most high flying aristocrat, if he have but prudence and foresight, will desire for his children this safeguard against want; for who is secure against a reverse of fortune?

"Such a safeguard is afforded, if all children are taught agriculture and gardening, and in addition, some one useful trade or occupation. And by so useful and republican an addition to the usual branches of education, the expense might be essentially diminished. The labor of the pupils would go towards their support; and thus, even while qualifying themselves to be useful to their country hereafter, they would lighten the public tax for education, in the mean time.

"This is not an untried scheme, it has been tried in Europe; at Mr. Fellenberg's institution,

for instance, at Hofwyl in Switzerland, an establishment which is spoken of in the highest terms of approbation by those who have visited it.—Several other seminaries have been commenced in this country on a similar principle.

"We conceive, then, that an education is but half an education, scarcely that, unless it makes its pupils productive members of society, as well as accomplished scholars. And we conceive that an education thus complete, and much less expensive to the state than a mere fractional, inefficient one, is a strong additional reason why it is to be preferred and adopted."

From the Genesee Farmer.
ECONOMY OF FUEL.

This is a favorable season of the year for procuring fire wood; and we would remind our subscribers of the advantage of "taking time by the foretop" in this business. The difference between using it green or dry, we apprehend is much greater than housekeepers have generally considered or understood. From page 61 of our last volume it may be shown by a fair estimate that the loss of heat in burning one cord of green wood is more than sufficient to heat fifteen (English) hogsheads of water from the freezing to the boiling points; but if we take the wood from the open air when the mercury stands at zero, the loss will be considerably greater.

We know not that any experiment has been made to ascertain the quantity of water that may be evaporated with one pound of dry wood; but we shall keep within reasonable bounds if we put the loss of fuel at one half: that is half a cord of dry wood is worth for immediate use, a whole cord of green wood. We know that some kinds of *un-dried* when first brought in and thrown on the fire in cold weather, will hardly give out more heat than is necessary to consume it. This is particularly the case with old wood in the incipient stages of decay; yet such wood when *thoroughly dried* is often a profitable fuel.

We assume that a cord of green wood produces during combustion, as much heat as a cord of the same kind when kiln dried; but the degree of intensity will be wide apart. As the green wood is consumed, a large portion of the heat unites with the moisture and passes off at a temperature that is scarcely above boiling. If this vapor passes up the pipe of a stove, all that part which comes in contact with the *cold* iron is condensed, falling back, and showing that the heat has barely strength enough to carry off the water; and consequently cannot assist in warming the room without dropping its load. It is the *surplus heat* from below that *commonly* heats the pipe.

It has been said there is no cheaper wood than dry rails. We are far from recommending to farmers however, to burn up their fences, though we think the *loss* occasioned by burning rails of *some* kinds may be not much greater than to burn green wood; and our advice is to them to let their fuel come as dry as old rails. Independent of the actual saving in the quantity, it is much more pleasant to kindle fires, and *one third lighter* to handle or to haul. Those who purchase for immediate use, will do well to give more for dry wood by the cord; and when prepared for the future they will make a great saving by using none but what has been dried through one summer, so long as money may be had on interest at seven per cent.

Wood dried in the open air however, still contains much moisture. This is evident from the fact that it must be kiln dried before it is used to the best advantage in the manufacture of glass; and although cooking requires a heat far less intense, yet a great saving in quantity may be made by using that of a better quality. It must therefore be evident that seasoned wood under shelter is worth more than wood that is exposed to the weather. If cut in the winter or spring, and piled up, it should not stand out longer than the close of summer, but be taken in when it is *very dry*. Hence the value of a wood house.

From the Genesee Farmer.
CULTURE OF BARLEY.

Barley, like Hops, is annually becoming of increased importance in our agriculture. We are

told that more than twothirds of the barley raised in the United States is the produce of this state and that this is almost wholly grown in the northern and western parts. The quantity marketed at Albany and its neighborhood, in 1833, is stated at 450,000 bushels. This, estimated at seventy five cents a bushel, makes an aggregate of 337,500 dollars.

A lack of information in regard to this grain, seems to be prevalent, by which a serious loss is sustained by the farmer, which it is the object of this article in some measure to remedy. These are two varieties of barley grown, one two, and the other six rowed, which will not malt profitably together. The brewer cannot, therefore, afford to pay so high for these when mixed as he can for either sort separate. One has a thick, the other a thin skin. The first requires a longer time in the process of malting than the latter; and of course when mixed, the thin skinned is overdone, and materially injured, or the process must be terminated ere the thick skinned has developed all its saccharine matter. Where the brewer buys directly of the farmer, he is in a measure enabled to prevent this mixture, by keeping each sort separate; though the farmer himself, not being aware of the consequences, is not sufficiently careful to keep the kinds distinct. But when the grain is bought in by the merchant, or goes to market in a canal boat, an indiscriminate mixture takes place, and the value becomes sensibly diminished. The loss in this way last year is stated at ten per cent. upon the whole product or equal to 45,000 bushels.

We hope these hints will serve to induce the farmer to sow only clean seed of one variety, and the merchant and boatman to consult their interest, by keeping the two kinds separate.

Although wheat is, and is likely to remain the great staple of the west, yet there are many of the lighter soils suited to the profitable culture of barley. We will therefore make some suggestions as to its culture, which may benefit those who are not already familiar with it. The two rowed which is thin skinned, we believe is the most esteemed variety. The best seed for sowing is that which is free from blackness at the tail, and is of a pale lively yellow color, intermixed with a bright whitish cast; and if the rind be a little shrivelled it is so much the better, as it shows that it has sweetened in the mow, and is a sure indication that its coat is thin.

The seed for strong land should be grown on a light or warm soil, as it will ripen some days earlier, and has the thinnest skin; and the seed for light should come from strong land, otherwise degenerates in bulk and fullness. A change of seed is more important in this than in most other grain.

Barley produces best upon a light rich loam; and is neither adapted to a light sand nor a stiff clay—it does better upon corn than wheat soils. It may be sown upon a clover ley, or after a hoed crop, which has been well manured: but recent manure should by no means be applied to the barley as it induces a rank growth, and causes the grain to lodge. When the plants are three or four inches out of the ground the roller may be passed over the field with great advantage. By often burying the crown it causes the grain to tiller or multiply its seed stalks, and causes a beneficial compactness to the soil. It should be sown upon the fresh ploughed soil, and well harrowed in. Grass seeds may be sown with this crop to advantage. The product is from 20 to 70 bushels per acre, according to the fitness of the soil, its fertility and the favorableness of the season. B.

From the Northampton Courier.
BLACK TONGUE.

A correspondent has sent us the following article in relation to this disease.

"I noticed in your last an account of a disease in horses called the 'black tongue.' In some places in this vicinity, not only horses, but cattle, sheep, &c. are attacked with this disease.—It is a duty that all innkeepers owe the public, to use caution about exposing the horses of their customers. Stalls ought to be appropriated for horses that are affected. All grain and hay left in them should be thrown away and the mangers thoroughly cleansed. All mangers under the

sheds of public houses should be frequently washed. As it is easier to prevent than to cure the diseases, attention should be paid to the health of horses. Their bowels should be kept open by giving them a mash of bran, with a small handful of salts occasionally. As many of your readers are better able to enlighten the public on this subject than myself, I shall close with an account of a disease among the horses in Worcester Co. Maryland, in 1826, which resembles the disease that prevails at the present time. The account is from a correspondent to the American Farmer as follows:—'Their tongues are so dreadfully lacerated, that the power to manage their food is entirely lost. The appetite is good, the respiration natural, the head free from disease; and indeed, with the exception of costiveness, there is no symptom of disease, independently of the tongue. Of this member the whole papillary surface on the outer half has sloughed to the depth of more than one eighth of an inch within three days from the beginning of the attack. If in your power to give me counsel in this matter, I shall be particularly obliged.' The following recipe for the cure of this disease was obtained by the editor of the American Farmer from Mr. Tolinson one of the stage proprietors in Baltimore. It was published in his paper in Nov. 1826, and is said to cure in 99 cases in 100. 'On the commencement of the disease, bleed moderately. If the blood, after cooling, appears to have much buff on it, repeat the bleeding—give a pint of castor oil—if it does not operate in 16 hours, give two thirds of a pint. Nitre may be given at the rate of 2 oz. a day; or salts two or three times a week, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. at a time—these may be given in a thin mash or rather slop of bran, it being the best food for the animal while diseased.'

"Take half a pint of honey, one table spoonful of borax and one quart of strong sage tea, mix them well together then take a stick and tie a soft rag on the end of it; dip it in the mixture and wash the tongue, gums and mouth well; the more frequently the better, at least every two hours—sweet milk in the tea will do no harm." This disease has appeared in some yards of fat cattle in this vicinity. Will some of your correspondents give us some account of the disease in your next.

From the Franklin Mercury.
BLACK TONGUE.

We are told by a person well acquainted with these matters, that this disorder first appeared in this country in 1820, and that the following remedy then used and published in all the papers was found an infallible one—never, in his own experience, having failed to effect a cure. Take 1 oz saltpetre, 1 oz borax, 1 oz alum, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz copperas. Pulverize them together, put the mixture into a pint of honey, and simmer the whole over a gentle fire till the ingredients are entirely mingled. Add a quart of strong sage tea.—Take an elastic stick $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet long with a linen rag fastened on the end dip it in the mixture and swab the mouth of the sick horse once an hour for twelve hours. Afterwards apply linseed or sweet oil two or three times in the same way. Then give some mild physic.

The remedy will prove equally beneficial for sheep, cattle, &c.; and judging from the analogy of the past, it will be soon needed for the latter description of stock. The course followed by the disorder in 1820, was from the horses to the cattle.

A physician has called my attention to the fact that chloride of lime (to be found in all apothecary shops,) has been successfully used to purify stables, and to remove the glanders, farcy, gangrene tumors, &c. in horses. It is prepared for this purpose by mixing a bottle of the chloride with a pail of water, washing the wall mangers, &c., with it by means of a brush, and then washing over with pure water. After a thorough washing, the stable may be occasionally sprinkled. In cases of tumors, glanders, &c., it should be applied externally by the aid of lint, and in France it is said to have effected many cures.

Since writing the above, we have been informed by the gentleman who recommended the chloride that he has tried it with entire success on his own horse which was affected with the distemper.

HORSES.

Mr. FESSENDEN—*Dear Sir,* Annexed I hand you an extract from the (English) Farmers Series, of the diseases of the tongue of the horse. I think it the same disease that now affects that animal in some parts of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Your obedt. servant,

ENOCH SILSBY.

Boston, 15 Jan. 1834.

DISEASE OF THE TONGUE. FARMERS SERIES.
HORSE, PAGE 147.

The tongue is sometimes exposed to injury from carelessness or violence in the act of drenching, or administering a ball, being pressed against and cut by the edges of the grinders. A little diluted tincture of myrrh, or alum, dissolved in water, or even nature unassisted, will speedily heal the wound. The horse will bite his tongue,—most frequently in his sleep. If the injury is trifling, it requires little care; but in some instances, a portion of the tongue will be torn or nearly bitten off, and the assistance of a veterinary practitioner will be needed.

Bladders will sometimes appear along the under side of the tongue, which will increase to a considerable size, and the tongue itself will be much enlarged, and the animal will be unable to swallow, and a great quantity ofropy saliva will drivel from the mouth. This disease often exists without the nature of it being suspected. It resembles what is called the blain in the cow, which is a very serious complaint in that animal, frequently connected with much fever, and terminating in suffocation. If the mouth of the horse be opened, one large bladder, or a succession of bladders of a purple hue will be seen to extend along the whole of the under side of the tongue. If they be lanced freely and deeply, from end to end, the swelling will very rapidly abate, and any little fever that remains may be subdued by cooling medicine.

The cause of this disease is not clearly known. It may proceed perhaps, from indigestion, connected with a general tendency to inflammation.

From the American Farmer.

INTRODUCING OF MERINOES INTO SAXONY.

"In the year 1765, Augustus Frederick, Elector of Saxony, introduced into his dominions from Spain 100 rams and 200 ewes, chosen from the most noted flocks. Part of these were established on the Electoral farm of Stolphen, on the frontiers of Bohemia, six leagues from Dresden. Three other secondary sheep farms were instituted, at Rennersdorf, Lohm, and Hohenstein, in order chiefly to improve the native breeds by the Spanish cross. At the end of ten years these establishments were found to have had all possible success.—The sheep of the pure blood had preserved every valuable quality, and the ultimate crosses had wool fully equal in fineness and beauty, to that of the pure Merinoes.

In 1776, they began to offer some of these sheep for sale. But as, at this period, they found many difficulties, the government obliged the tenants of the electoral lands, to buy a certain number of the Spanish sheep. The demand for them soon increased to such a degree, that in 1778, it became necessary to make a new importation from Spain, to the amount of 100 rams and 200 ewes. The flocks of Stolpen, and the three others above mentioned, have been successively augmented, so that, according to Lasteyrie, the pure Merinoes, belonging to the Elector, amounted in 1802 to 3400: and 500 of this flock annually disposed of by public sale, are insufficient for the demands of the farmers, notwithstanding the addition of those which are

easily procured from private individuals.

The sheep of these flocks are larger or smaller, and yield more or less wool, according to the nourishment which is given them, and the mode in which they are treated. On the whole, they are smaller and less productive, than the original ones in Spain. The Saxon government, aware of this, has established public schools for shepherds, and distributed among the country people, several publications, containing useful instruction for the treatment of sheep."

MERINGES—WINTER MANAGEMENT IN SAXONY.

"The winter food of the Saxon Merinoes consists of hay, latttermath, clover, oat or rye straw, haulm of peas, vetches, lentils, &c., which are distributed twice or thrice a day, according to their quality.— Some cultivators give oil cake, and bran or corn bruised, or ground into meal. They mix these articles in a tub with the water which they give the sheep to drink, and afterwards divide among them the more substantial sediment. This mixture, which they find singularly beneficial to the lambs, should be made with hot water; and seven or eight pounds of cake or meal and divided among 100 sheep. When they have no good fodder, or the snow continues very long, they give the sheep corn in the straw, or even by itself; but as the latter food is expensive, they usually substitute beet roots, turnips, carrots, and more especially potatoes. They collect with great care the horse chestnut, which they begin to give in the autumn, as soon as the grass fails, allowing each sheep about 14 lbs. of the nut and its thorny husk, which they cut in pieces together. Sheep as well as cows, refuse this sort of nourishment at first, but come, at length, to eat it very greedily. When the weather will permit, and the snow is not too deep, they send the sheep into the woods, and on the dry heaths; but those who have no winter pastures, keep their sheep in the house from the beginning of December to the beginning of April, taking care to give them as much air as possible within, and to send them out, for the same purpose, three or four hours every day. Some persons, through defect of pasture, also keep them in the houses the whole summer; and, if they allow them plenty of air and good nourishment, do not find this mode of treatment prejudicial either to their health or the fineness of their wool.

It seems as if, even in summer, the whole flock was housed at night; and they are not sent out into the pastures till after the dew is dissipated. They are kept within in thick fogs, in hard rains, and after hail storms. Water is given them every day.

Salt is generally distributed to these sheep by the Saxons, who think that it contributes alike to their health, and the fineness of their fleeces. They either mingle it with their forage, or dissolve it with their drink. Sometimes it is mixed with bay seed, mill-foil, bitter plants, and a small quantity of wood ashes. It is given chiefly in the summer, and dry weather: but it is discontinued to the ewes four or five

weeks before lambing time, from a belief that the thirst which it occasions causes them to drink so much water, as to obstruct their yeaning, and that their relish for it makes them neglect to lick their newborn lambs."

SUMMARY.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. After an interval of four weeks during which we received not a word of news from England, the packet ship George Washington, Capt. Holdridge, arrived at New York, on Saturday evening, bringing London papers to Nov. 25th, and Liverpool to the 26th both inclusive.

There is nothing from Portugal so late as we have received direct.

The accounts from Spain continue to be favorable to the Queen.

LONDON, Nov. 24. That the assessed taxes must be repealed in the next session of Parliament is now admitted as a moral certainty.

A tax upon gin, foreign wines, gas-lights, is spoken of as likely to be imposed next session, in lieu of the Assessed Taxes.

DUBLIN, Nov. 19. At Mr. O'Connell's call a parochial meeting was held to petition Parliament for the total extinction of tithes, ministers' money and a repeal of the Union.

FRANCE AND SWEDEN. A rupture is reported to have taken place between France and Sweden on account of a play! The King of Sweden required the King of the French to suspend the performance of Gustave, ou le Bal Masque, at the French Opera, and the Camarde au Lit, at the Vaudeville; and because Louis Philippe refuses, offence is taken—a rupture ensues. The commercial relations between the two States will continue to be regulated by consular agents, but diplomatic relations have entirely ceased.

SPAIN. A telegraphic despatch from Bayonne dated the 19th inst. announces that intelligence has just been received of an important advantage gained over the rebels by Gen. Sarsfield. The General, it is stated, had quitted on the 11th marching upon Vittoria, with a considerable body of troops. At Belorado he met the insurgents under the command of Merino, and routed them after a warm combat. On the 14th he was at Pancorbo.—The insurgents left a great number of killed upon the field of battle, and 200 were made prisoners. It is asserted that Merino had retired to Miranda, with 4000 men of his bad troops.

POLAND. The Journal des Debats announces that Austria, Prussia and Russia, have signed an offensive and defensive treaty respecting Poland; that in the event of a revolt in any part of the old kingdom of Poland, each of the three powers is to march 35,000 men (together 105,000 men); that administrative and other reform may be granted but that nothing like an independent kingdom of Poland will even be heard of by the three powers.

The Pope has acknowledged Donna Maria the Second, Queen of Portugal.

Don Pedro has liberated General Sir James Campbell from his imprisonment, on promise to return to England, and not to interfere in the affairs of Portugal.

Disturbances still continue in Turkey and Egypt.

YANKEE ENTERPRISE. A company of gentlemen in Portland have purchased a tract of land in Georgia, containing seven hundred thousand acres.

VALUE OF MAINE LANDS TO MASSACHUSETTS. The Treasurer of Massachusetts in his report acknowledges the receipt of SEVENTY SEVEN THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY EIGHT DOLLARS for lands sold in MAINE DURING THE LAST YEAR.

SINGULAR TRANSACTION. A strong sensation has been recently occasioned in a country town near this city—which however we need not name—by the sudden absconding of a wealthy individual, leaving a wife and family behind him, in company with a handsome young woman of hitherto respectable reputation, belonging to another town, who was first introduced to his ac-

quaintance in the character of a school mistress. The former seems to have matured the plan at leisure, having taken time to convert much of his property into money, so as to leave little behind him but his infamy. The parties were seen at Hartford last, but have doubtless gone long ere this to a resting place much more remote.

Boston pa.

A lad 12 years of age, son of Mr Isaac W. Denison, N. J. was killed, on the 1st inst in a most shocking manner. He had led a young horse to a pump by a halter which he impudently tied round his hand. The horse taking fright, flew from the pump, dragging the child with him, who was dashed along against the steps of the houses for several squares.

MEETING HOUSE BURNT. We regret to learn that the new Congregational meeting house in Foxcroft, built and completely finished the last summer and having a bell, was consumed by fire on Thursday. The County Conference of Churches were holding a meeting at the time, and the afternoon services had just commenced when the house was discovered to be on fire in the entry near the stove, from which it caught through the plastering. A pail of water would have quenched the fire when first discovered, but as no water was at hand, the doors were opened to procure snow, which let in the North west wind and soon spread the flames in every direction, baffling the most strenuous efforts to save the building, which soon was prostrated in ashes. The bell was melted. The burning cinders were carried by the wind across the river to Dover, setting fire to a large barn which was soon communicated to the adjacent dwelling house and out buildings and all were soon burnt to the ground.—We are not told the names of the sufferers thus reduced from comfort and independence to distress and want, which no human foresight on their part could have prevented, but their case certainly demands the charity of the truly benevolent.

The late report of the fire at Belfast confirmed. Two buildings owned by Hon. J. Williamson were consumed by fire on Wednesday last, in which were situated the printing offices of the Republican Journal and Working Men's Advocate, and occupied besides as stores. The Goods and printing apparatus were all removed, but the latter greatly injured. Adjacent buildings were much endangered and saved only by extraordinary exertions. The fire was first discovered breaking through the roof and supposed to have originated from some defect in the chimney or stove pipe.

ROBBERY OF THE MAIL. The following extract of a letter to a highly respectable commercial house in this place received last evening discloses the fact of a robbery of the public mail at Milton, N.C. by one of the Agents of Government, to whom its custody was confided, the extent of which is not yet fully developed.

Norfolk Bacon, 14th inst

DANVILLE, Jan. 8th, 1834.

"I have but a moment to state, before the mail closes that Mr Palmer, Postmaster at Milton, N.C. was arrested yesterday for robbing the mail. A man of the name of Bruce, who has been for some time concerned in a grocery in Milton, is also implicated as being an accomplice.—Bruce arrived here last night in the Lumburg stage, and was immediately arrested he will be sent to Caswell to-morrow. It is said that more than one hundred letters directed to different persons, broken open were found in Bruce's trunk."

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

Wednesday, Jan. 22. SENATE. Bill to abolish special pleading was passed to be engrossed.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting the report of the commissioners appointed to examine the doings of the several incorporated Banks; read and laid on the table and 400 copies ordered to be printed.

The report of the Committee on the Judiciary to whom was referred the order relating to the repeal of duties on commissions of state officers was referred to a select committee.

HOUSE. Bill altering time of holding C. C. Pleas in Penobscot county was read a second time and laid on the table. Bill to prohibit minors from practising law, read a third time and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr Goud of whitefield, the Judiciary committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law whereby shipcarpenters and others have a lien on ships or vessels for wages or materials furnished.

Thursday Jan. 23. SENATE. On motion of Mr Prescott, *Ordered*, That the Superintendent of the Public Buildings be directed to cause an additional number of suitable seats to be provided in the several committee rooms in the State House (and one room of suitable size to be fitted up for the better accommodation of large committees,) and that Messrs. Prescott and Allen be a committee with such as the House may join to give the necessary instructions to said Superintendent.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting a resolution of the legislature of New York in relation to the militia. Read and referred to the committee on the militia.

HOUSE. On motion of Mr. Arnold of Palermo a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Arnold, Weeks of Parsonsfield, Robinson of Hallowell, Webb of Windham, Metcalf of Mercer, Hardy of Deer Isle, Allen of Lubec, Carpenter of Lee, Robinson of Bethel, and McCrate of Nobleborough, with such as the Senate may join, to take into consideration the expediency of so altering the law as to enlarge the jurisdiction of Justices of the peace in civil actions and also of altering the Fee Bill.

Friday Jan. 24. SENATE. Bill to annex Crotch Island to Cushing; to annex part of town of Hallowell to Gardiner; to repeal an act respecting pickled and smoked fish; to incorporate the Clerical Social Library of Cumberland, York and Oxford, severally read once and to morrow assigned.

HOUSE. Bill additional respecting special pleading was read twice, and on motion of Mr Pierce of Portland, Wednesday next assigned for the third reading.

Saturday Jan. 25. SENATE. The President being absent, the Senate was called to order by the Secretary, who read a communication from the President stating that he had received intelligence of the loss of a portion of his property by fire which made his return home necessary for a few days.

On motion of Mr Cobb a committee was appointed to receive the votes for president pro tem.

Josiah Pierce had 15, Mr Cobb 1, Mr Rogers 1.

Mr Pierce took the chair and made an appropriate address.

The resolves approving the removal of the deposits from the U. S. Bank finally passed.

HOUSE. On motion of Mr Washburn of Livermore, the committee on Banks and Banking was instructed to ascertain whether the President, Directors and Cashier of the Kennebec Bank have applied the funds and property belong to said corporation on the day immediately preceding the first Monday of January 1829, to the payment of their debts and the redemption of their bills, with leave to send for persons and papers. And if it shall appear that the same have not been so applied to inquire into the expediency of adopting further measures to effect that object.

Monday Jan. 27. The House met at 10 o'clock in the morning, pursuant to adjournment.

Mr O'Brien of Machias rose and said—

The painful duty devolves on me of announcing to this House, the solemn providence that has severed from us a highly valuable member. The Hon. Mr Cushman, member from Winslow, died at his longings this morning.

Mr O'Brien offered the following order, which was unanimously adopted:

Ordered, that the members of the House testify their respect for the memory of the Hon Joshua Cushman, by wearing black crape the remainder of the session.

The House then adjourned until to morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The SENATE assembled at 11 o'clock. A message was received from the House, announcing the death of Mr Cushman of Winslow, a member

of that body, and that in testimony of their respect for his memory the House had adjourned.

Mr Emmons of Kennebec then rose and said—

Mr President: It having pleased the Almighty Sovereign of the Universe to remove by death the Hon Joshua Cushman, a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Kennebec and he having at different times, received from his fellow citizens distinguished testimonials of confidence and respect, and the House of Representatives from a regard to his services and worth having adjourned—I now move that in concurrence with the House, and as a testimonial of our respect for the deceased; the Senate do adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to, and the Senate adjourned till tomorrow morning at half past 9 o'clock.

Tuesday Jan. 28. SENATE. The Senate joined Messrs Cogswell and Fransworth to the Special Committee appointed by the House to inquire into the expediency of revising the Act to exempt certain goods and Chattels from attachment and execution and from distress for taxes.

Message from the House informing the Senate that the House had passed the following Resolve to wit:—

Resolved, That the members of this House will attend the funeral of Hon Joshua Cushman, thus day, at three o'clock, at the Unitarian Meeting House, and that a Committee of five be raised to make all suitable arrangements, and requesting the concurrence of the Senate.

Mr Prescott then introduced the following order and it passed:—

Ordered, That the members of this Board, as a mark of respect for the private worth and long and useful public services of Hon Joshua Cushman, member of the House of Representatives, deceased will attend the funeral services, in concurrence with the House, at the Unitarian Meeting House, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE. Mr Allen laid upon the table a Resolve in favor of the Passamaquoddy Tribe of Indians, which was read once and to morrow assigned. [It provides for the payment of the expenses of the delegation from that tribe to the seat of Government.]

Mr Morrill of Waterville, introduced the following:—

Resolved, That the members of this House will attend the funeral of Hon Joshua Cushman, thus day at 3 o'clock at the Unitarian Meeting House—and that a Committee of five be raised to make all necessary arrangements.

The Resolve was passed, and Messrs Morrill of Waterville, Marshall of China, O'Brien of Machias, McCrate of Nobleboro' and Webster of Belfast announced as composing the Committee.

A message was ordered to be sent to the Senate informing them of the passage of the Resolve. Mr Jarvis was charged to communicate the same information to the Executive.

The House then adjourned.

MARRIAGES.

In Portland, Mr. Charles Monroe to Miss Adeline A. Smith.

In Topsham, Israel Putnam M. D. of Bath, to Miss Sarah Frost of T.

In Brunswick, Mr. Ephraim Larabee, to Miss Sophronia Farrin.

DEATHS.

In Augusta, on Saturday morning last, Hon. James Bridge, aged 68.

On Sunday last, Mr. George Rogers.

On Monday, Hon. Joshua Cushman, of Winslow, a member of the House of Representatives.

In Bath, Mr. Thomas Kimball, a native of Ipswich, Mass., aged 61;—Mrs. Rachael R. wife of Capt. Nehemiah Harling, aged 47.

BRIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY, Jan. 20. (Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser & Patriot.)

At Market this day, 432 Beef Cattle, and 631 Sheep, divided as follows—At Brighton 81 Beef Cattle, and 31 Sheep—at Cambridge 351 Beef Cattle, and 600 Sheep..

PRICES. *Beef Cattle.*—Much speculation having taken place, sales were very uneven. We noticed two or three very fine taken at \$5 75 a 6. We quote prime at 5 50; good at 4 75 a 5; thin at 3 50 a 4 50.

Sheep.—We noticed lots taken at \$2 17, 2 25, 2 50, and 2 75. Wethers, some of which were of superior quality, \$3, 3 75, 5 and 6 12.

Swine.—None at Market.

ASTRONOMICAL LECTURES.

GRATEFUL for the patronage with which his Lectures have commenced, Mr. WILBUR's 3d Lecture, embracing the sublime themes of the Comets and fixed Stars, will be delivered *THIS EVENING*, at half past 6 o'clock in the Methodist Chapel. Tickets may be had at the Stores of Messrs. Benson, and Mr. Bishop; and at the door of the Chapel. Terms reasonable. Season tickets for the remaining Lectures, three fourths of the price for the whole course. *Winthrop, Jan'y 31, 1834.*

MR. EDITOR,

Permit one of Mr. Wilbur's auditors to say, that from the two Lectures already given, a rich treat may be anticipated from the three remaining. The first Lecture, delivered in the Congregational meeting house, was fully attended, though the evening was excessively cold. This Lecture "embraced a sketch of the history of the sublime and useful science of Astronomy, with descriptive Astronomy of the Sun and the inferior Planets; and concluded with the next Transit of Venus across the disc of the Sun." It was a very instructive as well as interesting performance. The second was delivered in the Methodist Chapel, (a very convenient and comfortable place for the purpose,) to quite a good audience. This "embraced descriptive Astronomy of the Earth, the Moon, Mars, the Asteroids, Jupiter, Saturn and Herschel, with the interesting appendages of the last three." This was even more amusing and useful than the first. Mr. Wilbur shows familiarity with his subject, and good judgment in the selection of topics. By means of his Orrery and his *Illuminated Diagrams*, of which he makes a free and profitable use, he makes his audience feel somewhat at home, as they pass from one Planet to another. The impression made by his representation of an evening at Saturn was exquisitely delightful and vivid. Long will the memory of it be cherished with satisfaction.—The moral and religious reflections were natural, appropriate and striking. The tendency of these Lectures on the works of God has certainly been to elevate and expand the mind, to affect the heart with awe and reverence of the great Jehovah, and to produce a very desirable moral effect.

ENGINE NOTICE.

A meeting of the Winthrop Hydraulian Company will be held at their Engine house on Monday next at one o'clock.

Per order, *MOSES H. RIPLEY, Clerk.*
January 30, 1834.

BISHOP'S LEATHER CUTTER.

THE subscriber now offers to the public his new improved *LEATHER CUTTER*, invented for the purpose of enabling Tanners, Saddlers, Shoemakers, &c. to split leather for all purposes and into all thicknesses as they may desire. It is simple in its construction, cheap in its cost, and admirably adapted to the purposes for which it is intended. The subscriber has received Letters Patent for the said Cutter securing to him "the right and liberty of making, constructing, using and vending to others to be used, the said Cutter for the term of fourteen years from the twenty ninth day of June, A. D. 1833;" and he therefore calls upon all who may have occasion to use said Machine, to call and examine it for themselves; and he feels assured that they will not hesitate to purchase, as the said Machine will save much time, and also leather.

JOSEPH S. BISHOP.

January 30, 1833.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Wayne, December 31, 1833.

Warren Crocker—Thos. S. Brigham—John Berry—Rebecca Billington—Reuben Besse—John Bodge—Temperance Lorrence—Robert Jennings—Dudie Kent—Josiah Norris—John Smith, Jr.—Edmund Philips, Jr.—Thomas Perley—John Walton.

HENRY W. OWEN, Post Master.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm in Readfield, containing one hundred and seven acres of good Land, 30 acres of which is in wood. Also the buildings on the same, consisting of a good one story House, Barn, wood shed, and workshop newly repaired. Terms reasonable. For further particulars enquire of

JOHN UPHAM.

Readfield, Jan'y 17, 1834.

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Tuesday of January, A. D. 1834.

OREN SHAW, Guardian of George Albert Hayward, a minor child of Albert Hayward, late of Winthrop, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of Guardianship for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the second Tuesday of February next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. *H. W. FULLER, Judge.*

A true copy. Attest: *E. T. Budge, Register.*

MAINE FARMER

POETRY.

REV. MR. WOLFE'S POETRY. All persons of poetical taste will recollect the beautiful lines on the burial of Sir John Moore, written by the Rev. Mr. Wolfe, who has also descended to the tomb of his fathers. For simple, unaffected pathos, that production is almost unmatched; and the late Lord Byron thought them the best occasional lines ever printed. We have lately seen another set of stanzas from the same pen, occasioned by the death of George III, in which the characteristic beauties of Mr. Wolfe's poetry are at once recognized. The allusion to the wreck of the 'Royal George' is very striking and illustrative of the subject.—[N. E. Galaxy.]

THE CONTRAST.

Lines written while standing under Windsor Terrace.

I saw him once on the terrace proud,
Walking in health and gladness,
Begirt with his court, and in all the crowd
Not a single look of sadness;
Bright was the sun, and the leaves were green,
Blithely the birds were singing,
The cymbal replied to the tambourine,
And the bells were merrily ringing.

I stood at the grave beside his bier,
When not a word was spoken,
But every eye was dim with a tear,
And the silence by sobs was broken.
The time since he walked in his glory thus,
To the grave till I saw him carried,
Was an age of the mightiest change to us,
To him a night unvaried.

For his eyes were sealed and his mind was dark,
As he sat in his age's lateness,
Like a vision enthroned as a solemn mark
Of the frailty of human greatness.
A daughter beloved, a Queen, a son,
And a son's sole child, had perished;
And it saddened each heart, save his alone
By whom they were fondest cherished.

We have fought the fight from his lofty throne,
The foe to our land we humbled;
And it gladdened each heart, save his alone,
For whom the foe was tumbled.
His silver beard o'er a bosom spread
Unvaried by life's emotion,
Like a yearly lengthening snow-drift, shed
On the calm of a frozen ocean.

Still o'er him oblivion's waters lay,
Though the tide of his life kept flowing;
When they spoke of the King, 'twas but to say,
'The old man's strength was going.'
At intervals the waves disgorge,
By weakness rent asunder,
A piece of the wreck of the Royal George,
For the people's pity and wonder.

He is gone at last—he is laid in the dust,
Death's hand his slumber breaking,
For the coffined sleep of the good and just
Is a sure and blissful waking.
His people's heart is his funeral urn,
And should sculptured stone be denied him,
There will his name be found when, in turn,
We lay our heads beside him.

MISCELLANY.

"Now good digestion waits on appetite,
And health on both."

THE STOMACH. If you would know the state of a man's moral faculties, look into the situation of his stomach, for our virtues have some dependence on our food and its digestion. Indigestion is the father of as many bad actions as hunger, and the proverb reads that "hungry dogs will eat dirty puddings,"—which means, that a man under the same malign influence will commit acts, from which he would shrink, had he constant access to a well spread table.

Doctor Beaumont, surgeon in the United States Army has published a series of experiments and observations on the gastric juice. He had an opportunity that has never before been accorded to a physiologist. He has had the rare chance of looking into the human stomach, as Reaumer looked into a glass bee-hive.

A tough little French Canadian, named Alexis St. Martin, was wounded by the discharge of a musket, loaded with duck shot. It blew away a portion of the lungs and perforated the stomach. "The time has been that when the brains were out the man would die," but St. Martin recovered in the face of all probabilities. The orifice in his stomach and side never closed, though it heal-

ed and a sort of valve grew out, shutting in like a door. Through this, Dr Beaumont made his gastric experiments, when the subject of them was in the best health.

There seems to be little of the gastric juice in the stomach in the absence of the load—the food acts upon the vessels which produce it in the quantities required. The introduction of any substance, (as the thermometer,) produces a small quantity sufficient for experimenting. From experiments it appears that the digestion is principally carried on by the chemical action of this solvent aided by the warmth and motion of the stomach. Mastication seems to be a necessary preliminary to digestion, though many feeders bolt large masses of flesh half chewed, as English travelers in America generally testify to our reproach.

Vegetable food is not so soon digested as animal. From a table in the book it appears that a breakfast of soured tripe fried, or of boiled pig's feet, are thoroughly disposed of by the stomach in one hour, and venison steak in about an hour and a half. A Saturday's dinner of dry codfish boiled, employs the gastric powers for a couple of hours and one of wild goose, roast pig, half an hour more. Roast beef requires a digestion of three hours and a half. Salt pork is not managed by the stomach in less than from four hours and the subject "became angry during the experiment."

The author broaches a new "theory of hunger," which he defines to be, "a painful sensation referred to the region of the stomach, designed to remind man and other animated being, of the necessity of replenishing the wastes of the system. Hunger has been defined by others rather poetically, as a "foresight of the vital principle."

Dr. Beaumont supposes that the sensation of hunger is produced by the distention of the vessels which secrete the gastric juice, & not by the friction of one part of an empty stomach against another. As to the point to which it is proper to satisfy this feeling or sentiment, as an Alderman would call it, "it may be known by the pleasurable sensation of perfect satisfaction, ease, and acquiescence of body and mind." It is when the stomach says enough." After the stomach has given this meaning, its functions will be much aided by moderate exercise. We can extract but the first experiment.

August 1, 1825. At 12 o'clock, M., I introduced through the perforation, into the stomach, the following articles of diet, suspended by a silk string and fastened at proper distances, so as to pass in without pain—viz:—a piece of high seasoned *a la mode beef*; a piece of *raw, salted, fat pork*; a piece of *raw, salted, lean beef*; a piece of *boiled, salted beef*; a piece of *stale bread*; and a bunch of *raw sliced cabbage*; each piece weighing about two drachms; the lad continuing his usual employment about the house.

At 1 o'clock P.M. withdrew and examined them—found the *cabbage* and *bread* about half digested; the pieces of meat unchanged. Returned them into the stomach.

At 2 o'clock P.M. withdrew them again—found the *cabbage*, *bread*, *pork* and *boiled beef*, all cleanly digested, and gone from the string; the other pieces of meat but very little affected. Returned them into the stomach again.

At 3 o'clock, P.M., examined again—found the *a la mode beef* partly digested; the *raw beef* was slightly macerated on the surface, but its general texture was firm and entire. The smell and taste of the fluids of the stomach were highly rancid; and the boy complained of some pain and uneasiness at the breast. Returned them again.

The lad complaining of considerable distress and uneasiness at the stomach, general debility and lassitude, with some pain in his head, I withdrew the string, and found the remaining portions of aliment nearly in the same conditions as when last examined; the fluid more rancid and sharp. The boy still complaining, I did not return them any more.

Some of the inferences drawn from the experiments are these:—

That *animal* and *farinaceous* aliments are more easy of digestion than *vegetable*.

That digestion is facilitated by *minuteness* of division and *tenderness* of fibre, and retarded by opposite qualities.

That the *ultimate principles* of aliment are al-

ways the same, from whatever food they may be obtained.

That the action of the stomach, and its fluids are the same on *all kinds* of diet.

That the *quantity* of food generally taken, is more than the wants of the system require; and that such excess, if persevered in, generally produces, not only functional aberration, but disease of the coats of the stomach.

That *bulk*, as well as *nutriment*, is necessary to the articles of diet.

That *oily* food is difficult of digestion, though it contains a large proportion of the nutrient principles.

That the *time* required for the digestion of food is various, depending upon the quantity and quality of the food, state of the stomach, &c.; but that the time ordinarily required for the disposal of a moderate meal of the fibrous parts of meat, with bread, &c., is from three to three and a half hours.

That stimulating condiments are injurious to the healthy stomach.

That the use of *ardent spirits* always produces disease of the stomach, if persevered in.

That the natural *temperature* of the stomach is 100 degrees Farenheit.

That *bile* is not ordinarily found in the stomach, and is not commonly necessary for the digestion of food.

That *water*, *ardent spirits*, and most other *fluids* are not affected by the gastric juice, but pass from the stomach soon after they have been received.

That the motions of the stomach produce a constant *churning* of its contents, and *admixture* of food and gastric juice.

That no other fluid produces the same effect on food that gastric juice does; and that it is the *only solvent* of *aliment*.



TO THE AFFLICTED.

D. STANLEY

OFFERS FOR SALE

THE DULCIFIED VEGETABLE COM-
POUND & DEOBLSTRUENT PILLS,

A SAFE and efficient medicine for all those laboring under diseases of the Lungs, such as Coughs, Catarrhs, Croup, Asthma, inflammations of the mucus membranes of the throat and organs of the chest. This medicine has been singularly powerful in cases of bleeding from the Lungs, and as a preventive of Consumption. It is purely a vegetable composition, principally of native plants, and acts as a gentle stimulant of the digestive organs and as a corrector of the impurity of the blood and fluids necessary to good and perfect health. Hence it has been found exceedingly valuable in cases of general debility; also in Liver complaints, such as Jaundice, Rheumatism, as well as in the disorders peculiar to females. It is prepared and put up in the nicest manner by the inventor, E. HOLMES, M.D. who was first led to its use by ascertaining its efficacy upon himself in cough, spitting blood and pain in the chest, and it has since been administered to hundreds with unparalleled success.

Each bottle is accompanied by a box of pills enclosed in a pamphlet giving directions for its use—also certificates as to efficacy, &c. Price \$1.50.

Apply to DAVID STANLEY, Winthrop, Maine, Sole General Agent for the United States, to whom all orders must be sent (Post Paid.) Also to the following gentlemen, who are appointed Agents.

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NEW AGENTS.

Readfield, Jere. Page; Belgrade, Wm, Wyman; Vassalboro', J. Southwick & Co.; Fairfield, J. Elden; Anson, Ben Stewart; Winslow, S. & J. Eaton; Solon, Jacob Lovell, Jr.; Milburn, D. C. Weston & Co.; Canaan, S. & L. Barrett & Co.; Waterville, J. M. Moor & Co.; Cornville, Joshua Fogg; Norridgewock, Amasa Manley; Madison, Hale & Spaulding; Clinton, J. & S. Lunt.

Winthrop, Nov. 16, 1833.

FOR SALE,

WHITE Mulberry Seed by the ounce or pound; Enquire at this office. Oct. 30—15.